The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the ninth group of Koreans on a visit to the homeland from Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stands with the delegation of the Jiji News Agency of Japan

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ninth Group of Koreans Visiting Homeland from Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 30 the ninth group of Koreans from Japan which came to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious socialist fatherland.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the ninth group of Koreans from Japan headed by Yun Do Sun, Chairman of the Correspondence Education Association of Koreans in Japan.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin and personages concerned were on hand.

Also present were the members of the group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Ryang Jong Go, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, which was visiting the homeland for the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, firmly shook hands with each member of the visiting group and had a cordial conversation and posed for a photograph with them.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Jiji News Agency of Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 30 the delegation of the Jiji News Agency of Japan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tatsuro Sato, Director of the Jiji News Agency of Japan.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Chong Jun Gi and Director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song Gol were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Warm Welcome and Full Support to New Initiative for Realization of Korean People's Desire for Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages from Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, that supported and hailed the new line of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country clarified in his historic June 23 speech. The messages read in full:

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Allow me to extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Romanian people and in my own name, warm greetings of friendship and internationalist solidarity to you, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the fraternal Korean people.

The Romanian people are following with deep interest and sympathy the creative activities of the Korean people for the building of socialism in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their consistent efforts for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the fundamental desire of the nation, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you.

The publication of the joint statement for improving the relations between the north and south of Korea and reunifying the country one year ago was an event of weighty historical significance in the destiny of the entire Korean people.

The constructive proposal put forward by you on June 23 this year, preventing the division of Korea, bringing closer the north and the south and contributing to the reunification of the country, constitutes new and striking proof of the consistent and principled stand taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to realize the lawful desire of the Korean people to live in a single state reunified in an independent and peaceful way through the struggle of the entire Korean nation itself without interference of outside forces.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

I would like to stress the firm solidarity and full support of the Romanian people for the just cause of the Korean people, warmly welcoming your new initiative for the realization of the desire of the entire Korean people for reunification.

And I express the deep conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two Parties and two countries will further expand in the interests of the two peoples and general cause of the anti-imperialist struggle and of socialism and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party
President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, July 4, 1973

His Excellency KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

On the occasion of the month of the joint struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and in connection with the new five-point program of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by Your Excellency on June 23, 1973, I and the Guinean people, Party and Revolutionary Government extend our support and militant solidarity for the just cause which you and the entire heroic and valiant Korean people defend with bravery worthy of admiration.

We also heartily hope for an early realization of your lofty desire.

We believe that the realization of your desire will be conducive to strengthening the anti-imperialist camp in which we are unconditionally participating.

Please accept my highest regards.

Ahmed Sekou Toure
President
Republic of Guinea

Conakry, June 28, 1973

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia, upon the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and Malaysia. The message reads:

His Excellency Tun Abdul Razak

Prime Minister
Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur

Deeply pleased with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Malaysia, I extend friendly greetings to Your Excellency Prime Minister.

The opening of diplomatic relations between our two countries marks a signal occasion for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries to a new stage and will contribute to consolidating peace in Asia.

Expressing firm solidarity with your Government and people in the efforts for the independent development of the country, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency new success in your noble work.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 1, 1973

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Algeria; a message of greetings to Major General **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of Somali independence; a message of greetings to Colonel **Michel Michombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Burundi people; and a message of greetings to **Gregoire Kayibanda**, President of the Republic of Ruanda, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Ruanda.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a congratulatory message to **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, in connection with the Chilean Popular Unity Government's successful crushing of the attempted Putsch of some reactionary soldiers.

New Five-Point Programme Advanced by President KIM IL SUNG: A Just Measure for Promotion of Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

Five-Point National Reunification Programme Highly Appraised in Many Countries

In the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Fully supporting the five-point programme for national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said on June 26:

We will stand on the side of the friendly Korean people in solving the question of Korean reunification and always support the policy set forth by the DPRK.

We extend our greetings to President Kim Il Sung and heartily wish the Korean people led by Comrade President Kim Il Sung a greater victory in their struggle against imperialism and reaction.

In Cambodia

In support of the five-point national reunification programme advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a statement on June 27.

Saying that the new initiative of the DPRK Government will make a substantial contribution to realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and further relaxing the tension in the Korean peninsula, the statement pointed out:

"The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian people warmly welcome and firmly support the just stand of the Government of the DPRK.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian people strongly expose and condemn the U.S. imperialists' scheme for representation of two Koreas in the UN, which is nothing but a perfidious manoeuvre to continue their intervention in Korea, maintain neo-colonialism in the southern part of Korea and step up their policy of aggression in Asia and to perpetuate the division of Korea."

The statement continued:

"The Cambodian people, as comrades-in-arms of the valiant Korean people, express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

In Japan

Expressing full support to the five-point national reunification programme newly expounded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions, said:

This reunification programme is most realistic. It is a most reasonable one acceptable to all who want the reunification.

The programme is permeated with the lofty enthusiasm and earnest efforts of President Kim Il Sung to realize the reunification of the country.

This realistic and reasonable programme will no doubt receive the warm support of the people throughout the world.

Writer Jun Isikawa, member of the Japan Art Academy, had this to say:

The reunification of Korea is the long-cherished desire of the Korean people. The new programme clarified by President Kim Il Sung is a great one which indicates again the short cut to attainment of complete reunification.

The south Korean rulers should sincerely respond to the proposal of the DPRK side.

Writer Tsutomu Minakami remarked:

President Kim Il Sung's proposal for establishing the Confederal Republic of Koryo as a transitional step for reunification is a most concrete one and a correct measure which can open up a broad vista for reunification.

As the Koreans live in one and the same land with the same language and the same culture and customs, the institution of a Confederation and realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south would greatly expedite the complete reunification of Korea.

Arab Lawyers' Association

Shafiq Arshidat, Secretary General of the Arab Lawyers' Association, made public on June 28 a "statement supporting the proposal of President Kim Il Sung for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea."

Saying that the Arab Lawyers' Association fully supports the just and constructive measures which President Kim Il Sung took for the independence and reunification of all Korea, measures which conform to the national interest, the statement pointed out:

The Arab Lawyers' Association which knows that the proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a way for ideal and practical solution of the Korean question and a way for the healthy development of the nation, firmly believes that the reunification of the two parts of Korea as a single state will be a great victory of the Korean people and a historical victory of the Korean people who have waged protracted struggles against the imperialists and colonialists and reactionaries who are seeking to keep Korea divided so as to enslave the Korean people and put them under the sphere of imperialist influence and shackle them on the strength of aggressive military treaties.

The Arab Lawyers' Association has the firm conviction that settlement of the reunification question as expounded by President Kim Il Sung will be a victory for the cause of justice, freedom and self-determination throughout the world, a fatal blow to the U.S. imperialists' machination in East Asia and a strong support to the people in this region who are fighting for liberation, progress and peace.

The Arab Lawyers' Association appeals to the freedom-loving peoples and nations in the world, particularly to those fighting against colonialism in south Korea and the world, to actively support the positive and constructive proposal of President Kim Il Sung for reunification of the two parts of Korea and his sincere and earnest efforts for its realization, joining hands with the people fighting for freedom, progress and self-determination and against colonialism, racism and imperialism.

Permanent Secretariat of Afro-Asian Lawyers Council

In its June 27 statement the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers Council said that the

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A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (16)

Large-Unit Circling Operations

Together with other visitors, I dropped in at hall Nos. 23 and 24 of the museum where on display were historical materials showing how the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to the homeland and commanded the victorious battle in the Musan area in May 1939, a year of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Then I entered hall No. 25.

Shown there were the data on the large-unit circling operation which he conducted leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san after the victorious battle in the Musan area.

In those days, the Japanese imperialists intensified their plunder and fascist repression of the Korean people as never before, while frantically trying to bring the Sino-Japanese war to an immediate end and expand their aggression deeper into the continent. Calculating that without converting Manchuria into their stable strategic rear base, they could not develop their aggressive war in China into armed invasion against the Soviet Union, the Japanese imperialists braced themselves up for the "blockade" and "encircling" operations against the KPRA.

According to the data exhibited in the hall, in the latter half of 1939 they set up the "punitive command" in Kirin and hurled some 200,000 soldiers into the "mopping-up" operation against the KPRA. It was called the "special clean-up campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas".

Believing that the KPRA led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the last troops of the communist army left in Manchuria, they directed their spearhead of attack to the Headquarters of the Revolution where he was. Every mountain and valley northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san was crowded with their troops so that it was difficult for the KPRA to move even a step freely.

The situation was very hard and serious.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

To consolidate their rear, the Japanese imperialists are making a concentrated attack on our army defying a great loss of manpower and war equipment and materials. To cope with the new situation where they are making a concentrated attack on us, we must heighten revolutionary vigilance as never before and fluster them with new strategy and tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the enemy's plan. In order to frustrate the plan, he boldly changed his previous guerilla tactics of conducting activities within the limits of a definite area relying on secret camps and adopted new tactics of driving the enemy force entirely into a passive position and wiping them out while constantly moving over the vast areas around Mt. Paekdu-san along the predetermined secret course with large units.

Hung in the centre of a wall of the hall was a large picture "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Guiding the Large-Unit Circling Operations." An operational map used by him at that time was seen in the hall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directing the large-unit circling operations

Also on display there were a map showing his military activities and materials on the battles fought in those days.

Studying the materials I understood more clearly that the large-unit circling operations organized and guided by him was a great operation in which mobile and protean tactics were applied.

Carrying on the large-unit circling operation, he fought battles in the Olgi Creek and Okdolgol and dealt annihilating blows at the enemy troops concentrated on the border area along the River Tumangang. Then he quickly led the KPRA units far northward to the Tunhua area and mercilessly hit the enemy troops at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu.

Having learnt that their troops were mauled at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu, the enemy rushed into the hinterland of Tunhua.

But by then the KPRA units led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had moved to the Paishihtan secret camp on the Sungari River, taking a great amount of booty and some 200 recruits with them.

Having thrown the enemies into a great confusion by his superb tactics, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the military-political training there to bring up the recruits into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers and more firmly prepare all the soldiers politically, ideologically and in military technique.

According to the curator, the training lasted more than 40 days. Meanwhile having failed to know the whereabouts of the KPRA units, the enemy roamed about all the mountains of the Tunhua area for a "search operation."

They got the wind of the KPRA units staying somewhere in Paishihtan, Fusung county and made strict precautions mobilizing even aircraft and started closing in upon them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lost no time to see through the enemy's attempt.

He again led the KPRA units to the Tuman-gang area, the northern border area, under the plan to throw the enemy into a confusion and give it an annihilating blow, while exerting revolutionary influence upon the people in the homeland.

After leaving the secret camp, he quickly advanced the KPRA to the Antu area. At that time the enemy had sent all their armed forces for the "encircling operation" against the KPRA unit and its rear was guardless. Taking advantage of this weak point of the enemy, he raided Tamalukou, one of the enemy's important base for punitive operation.

This was a heavy blow to the enemy who concentrated their forces upon Paishihtan.

Extremely flurried by the surprise-attack, the enemy's command hurled out the Maeda unit and the Giyu Shinsentai (Loyal and Courageous Newly Selected Unit,) the crack units trained for the "mopping up operations," and conducted the "pursuing operations" against the KPRA units.

Applying decoy and ambush tactics Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategist genius, shattered the "pursuing operations" and mowed down the enemy troops in the Hungchiho valley.

In the Hungchiho battle the KPRA units completely annihilated more than 200 enemy troops including the commander of the "punitive unit" and captured a large amount of combat equipment and materiel. This was a really fatal blow to the enemy. It is proved by the then publications and confidential documents which are on display in the hall.

Referring to their defeat, "Kyongu", a Japanese police magazine, says:

"This art of war is an old trick of theirs (the KPRA). It is absolutely necessary in the tactics of punitive operations to be careful not to fall into such a trick. What went wrong? That Commander Maeda, a veteran in punitive operations, a prince of the punitive expedition, who had never before been taken in by such a trick, should unexpectedly fall into such a trap may place him somewhat open to censure. But, after all, we can find no other words than the 'finger of God' to account for this...

"At 6:30 p.m. the reek of blood filled the valley and death was in the air.

"Alas, Commander Maeda and all the members of the Yamashita, Izumi and Yoshikawa units, including the commanding officers died a heroic death in battle over which even the God would lament."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly taking the initiative, continued to wage many battles inflicting blows upon the enemies and following up the successes in the Hungchiho battle.

Displayed in the hall were the data showing how he equipped men of the KPRA with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, instructed them to defend the Soviet Union with arms and conducted operations behind the enemy line, when the Japanese imperialists started the armed invasion against the Soviet Union in 1939.

The curator gave me an impressive explanation of the Tashaho and Tachangchiang battles in Antu county, the Yaocheho battle in Tunhua county and many other big and small battles organized by the leader, which inflicted heavy political and military blows upon the Japanese imperialists bent on the anti-Soviet aggressive manoeuvre and made a great contribution to strengthening proletarian internationalist solidarity.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader and military strategist genius, foiled the frenzied "punitive" offensive launched by the 200,000 Japanese troops and administered heavy political and military blows to the enemy, thereby instilling in our people the confidence in victory and leading the Korean revolution to an upsurge continually.

The KPRA won shining victory in the large-unit circling operation. This is thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth superb military strategy and brilliant guerilla tactics and sagaciously organized and guided the KPRA men in their application.

Visiting this hall of the Museum, I felt more deeply the originality and invincible vitality of his military art and made a firm resolve to remain wholeheartedly loyal to him, cherishing deep in my mind the honour of and pride in making revolution under his guidance.

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new five-point national reunification programme elucidated by President Kim Il Sung on June 23 indicated a correct way and stage to be followed in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and it pointed out:

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers Council warmly hails this new programme and resolutely supports the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the divided country at an earliest possible date on the basis of the new five-point proposition put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

In Sweden

The Chairman of the Swedish Peace Committee said in his statement made on June 27 that he expresses full support for the new proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung, regarding it as the most reasonable proposal for hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. He pointed out:

"Now this proposal is enjoying active support and sympathy of the peace-loving people the world over.

I strongly demand that the south Korean authorities should accept without delay the proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung if they truly want the peaceful national reunification and the actual solution of the reunification question."

Foreign Press Widely Reports the June 23 Speech of the Leader

A wide publicity has been given to the historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by many newspapers and press of foreign countries—Egyptian papers **Al Akhbar el Yom** and **Al Ahram; Akahata,** organ of the Japan Communist Party; Romanian papers **Scinteia, Romania Libera, Munca, Scinteia Tineretului;** Burmese papers **Hanthawaddy, the Guardian, Rokta Pitu Nesing;** Pakistani papers **New Times** and **Tameer;** The Antara News Agency, National News Agency and **Djakarta Times** and radio broadcasting of Indonesia; Singaporean papers **Sinchew** and **Nanyane Siang Pau;** Finnish paper **Kansan Uutiset;** Zambian **Daily Mail,** and so forth.

The Burmese paper **Hanthawaddy** and Finnish paper **Kansan Uutiset** and many other newspapers carried the speech of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his portrait.

Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level Established between DPRK and Malaysia

A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and Malaysia was signed in Djakarta on June 30.

The joint communique was signed, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Li Jang Hwa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Indonesia, and, on behalf of the Malaysian Government, by Zainal Abidin Bin Surong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia to the Republic of Indonesia.

The communique points out:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Malaysia agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries proceeding from the desire to further promote and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and the agreement will come into force from today.

The Leader of the People

"Communists Ought to Love the Future at All Times"

This story goes way back to the summer of 1937, a year of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Over 30 boys visited a secret camp in Changpai County and volunteered for service in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Most of them were homeless orphans whose beloved parents and brothers were slaughtered by the wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors. Though they were infants, their hearts were burning with a single desire to take up arms and inflict revenge upon the enemy.

The KPRA men, however, would not accept their offer, because they thought that those little boys could hardly endure the ordeals of the guerilla life. Even a day scarcely passed without fierce battle and arduous march. Sometimes they had to go hungry for days on end fighting the enemy.

The boys did not draw back in the least but persistently teased the KPRA men to accept their request.

None of them, however, complied with it.

It was just around that time that the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the KPRA, came to the secret camp.

When the boys saw him coming, they darted out and threw themselves into his arms. They earnestly pleaded with him for service in the KPRA, saying that they were ready to go through thick and thin to carry out his orders.

Casting a pleased look at them, Comrade Kim Il Sung asked them in detail about their determination and allowed them to serve in the KPRA.

At the time some of the KPRA men did not know exactly why he enlisted the innocent boys without hesitation.

He told them to this effect:

Communists ought to love the future at all times. We are devoting our energy only to the struggle for the revolutionary cause throughout our life. It is because we want to bring earlier a happy future for the people, isn't it? So we should not think that fighting the Japanese imperialists with rifles in our hands is the only revolutionary task. It is also our revolutionary task to bring up those boys to become staunch revolutionary fighters and future builders of the country.

Children are the future masters of the country and are the flower buds which will succeed to the cause of the revolutionary forerunners. It goes without saying that for some time we may have troubles in bringing up the boys.

But we must train them to be fine Communists, surmounting whatever hardship and difficulty.

If we love and teach them well as their real parents do, all of them will become staunch revolutionary fighters, ardent Communists who will carry forward our cause.

These words laden with his high aim brought the KPRA men to realize once again what great expectations he held for our younger generations, looking far ahead into the future of the country. At the same time, they felt in deep remorse how narrow-minded and wrong they were in intending to send back the boys.

Under the great affection and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a Juvenile Company was organized in the KPRA.

Yet, the KPRA found itself in dire predicament at that time. Provisions were insufficient and no extra uniforms were available.

Comrade Kim Il Sung told the sewing team members to make immediately the uniforms and caps fitting the boys well. And he ordered each regiment to obtain shoes and all other necessaries for them. Thus, the members of the Juvenile Company were properly supplied with uniforms, shoes and all other necessaries without loss of time.

In brand new uniforms bearing the deep and warm, paternal affection of Comrade Kim Il Sung, they received rifles from him.

Their joy and honour were so great that they could not calm themselves for a long while.

One day they set out on the first march, following Comrade Commander.

Their spirits were sky-high. But they soon found that the march through forests was too much for them, as they were not yet tempered. Many of them failed to catch up with the marching columns. They could not walk well, because they got corns on the sole of their feet. Quite worried about them, Comrade Commander told Comrade Kim Jong Suk and other women guerillas to help the Juvenile Company well, and took loving care of the boys, walking back and forth himself.

"Mind your step! There are trees ahead." "Jump over the puddle!" So saying, he encouraged the members of the Juvenile Company. He went so far as to carry the youngest of them on his back while crossing a river.

His love and solicitude for the Juvenile Company knew no bounds.

Under his utmost care, affection, unremitting concern and guidance, the Juvenile Company members grew up to become fine revolutionaries in the crucible of the struggle.

Nation-Wide Support and Welcome to New Proposal for National Reunification Put Forward by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Meetings Held in Various Parts of the Country

Mass meetings are being held at industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in various parts of the country to support and welcome the five-point programme of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and carry it to thorough implementation.

Such meetings were held recently at the Sinuiju Textile Mill, the Kim Il Sung University, the Kangnam-up Cooperative Farm, Kangnam County, Pyongyang, and other organs and enterprises and cooperative farms.

Put up in place of honour on the platforms of the meetings were portraits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

The speakers stressed that the five-point national reunification programme advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a patriotic national-salvation measure that stemmed from the lofty desire for an early accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification and a historical proposal for reunification which will open up a new phase in the north-south dialogue and the reunification of the country and that it is a great guiding compass indicating a short cut to the improvement of the north-south relations and the achievement of national reunification.

They fully supported and warmly welcomed the leader's great reunification programme, a brilliant milestone and an epochal national-salvation measure in the struggle of our people to achieve the country's reunification.

They quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people."

They stated:

As clarified in the five-point programme for national reunification, only when our proposal for removing military confrontation and easing tension between the north and the south is realized, is it possible to fundamentally dispel the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, build a climate of mutual understanding and trust, achieve a great national unity and improve the north-south relations, and only when many-sided collaboration is realized between the north and the south, is it possible to pull down all barriers lying between the north and the south, realize the "full opening of each other's society," restore national ties and contacts and accelerate the reunification of the country, and only when a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of broad sections, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south is convened, is it possible to solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people and promote the country's reunification by the efforts of the whole nation.

They stressed that particularly, the founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo as a north-south Confederation would open up a decisive phase for preventing the permanent split of the nation and realizing the complete reunification of the country at an early date and the entry into the UN under the name of a single country—the Confederal Republic of Koryo—would make it possible to shatter the schemings for the freezing of split and creation of "two Koreas" and keep Korea as one land to the last.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists are inciting north-south confrontation and trying hard to create "two Koreas" in a bid to attain their foul aggressive designs to keep a tight hold on south Korea as an important mainstay for saving their colonial ruling system from bankruptcy and ruin, the speakers strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists to look squarely at reality and get out of south Korea at once.

They also condemned the Japanese militarists for foolishly scheming to reinvade south Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The speakers emphasized that the south, Korean authorities who depend on the outside forces to prolong their remaining days must stop clinging to the anti-national stand which they have taken so far and accept our proposal without delay. If they keep the nation split and continue to sell the country, acting as the servants of the U.S. imperialists plotting to create "two Koreas," they will certainly meet a stern judgement of the people, the speakers warned.

They evinced their firm determination to push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and creditably carry out the yearly plan for the development of the national economy ahead of schedule.

They stressed that our people advancing vigorously along the road of national reunification indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will chase the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and reunify the country without fail in our generation.

The meetings adopted with unanimity resolutions on thoroughly implementing the five-point programme of national reunification.

Statement of the CC of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Issued

The new five-point programme put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is indeed a historic, great programme of national reunification indicating a short way to break the present deadlock with the internal force of the nation and confidently solve the question of reunification.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification warmly hails and fully supports the five-point programme of national reunification as an epochal national salvation measure which is in full accord with the unanimous desire of the whole nation and the demand of the times and filled with singlehearted love for the country and the nation and as the glorious banner for the accomplishment of the great cause of reunification which has opened a new phase in achieving reunification.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification solemnly declared this in Seoul on June 25, upon hearing the historic

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"THE SPLENDID SUCCESSES MADE BY REVOLUTIONARY ARTISTS OF KOREA ARE BRILLIANT FRUITION OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S JUCHE IDEA"

Mansudae Art Troupe Returns from Its Performance Tour of China

Our Mansudae Art Troupe which visited the People's Republic of China, our fraternal neighbour, on May 16 returned home on June 30 after completing its successful performance tour. During its stay in China it put on the stage the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic with the same title and a song and dance programme in Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Shenyang and Tantung.

While in China, the art troupe was received by Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Choo En-lai, Kang Sheng and other Party and government leaders of China, and warmly welcomed by the fraternal Chinese people everywhere it went.

All the performances given by our Mansudae Art Troupe during its visit produced a great sensation among the fraternal Chinese people for their rich ideological contents and high artistic value.

"A Revolutionary Textbook Showing the Truth of Revolution"

"As illustrated by the great revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl,'" a functionary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China remarked, "it is a great truth that where there is oppression there is bound to be resistance and that the revolution is the only way for a good life. Ggot Bun, the heroine, has reminded us of this truth.

"Ggot Bun has sown the red seeds of the revolution deep in our hearts, too."

He emphasized:

"This opera awakens us to class consciousness and calls on us to keep up the revolutionary struggle. Its rich ideological content is consistent with the determinateness and perfect maturity in the politico-ideological substance of the Korean literature and art in which is embodied the thought of revolutionary literature and art formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people."

In his letter to the DPRK Embassy in Peking a worker of the Lubang State Farm in Kuangtung Province said that he had learned from a foreign magazine that the Korean feature film "The Flower Girl" had been awarded a special prize at the 18th international film festival. He wrote, "the splendid successes made by the revolutionary artists of Korea are the brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche* idea." Giving the impressions of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" he got when he televiewed it, the worker pointed out:

"The opera is very nice. It serves as a fine textbook for class education which arouses the people to the revolutionary struggle. I rejoice over the success of Korean comrades as over my own and offer my felicitations".

A commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who saw the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" had this to say:

"The more deeply I think, the more keenly I realize that the central message of the original work is profound and great. The theme of this work produced in the 1930's is that the red flower of the revolution should come into full bloom in the 3,000-*ri* land of golden tapestry. It is an idea suggested by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. In accordance with this idea the red seeds of the revolution were sown in the hearts of the Korean people and have now grown into red flowers in full blossom all over the country.

"While appreciating the opera, I pondered over the process of the lawful development of this great revolutionary history. It is a great truth that does not merely concern the destiny of a country or a nation but affects the fate of the oppressed people throughout the world. So, this opera is not the kind of art we enjoy just for a pastime but an immortal textbook that tells us of the revolutionary truth."

When the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" presented a scene of the heroine Ggot Bun protestingly demanding the landlord Pae to give her younger sister Sun Hi back to her, a woman functionary of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee stopped wiping away tears and said in an excited tone:

"This opera brings home to me the idea that in exploiter society the proletariat have only two ways ahead—either to die or to fight and obtain their rights. Everybody accepts this idea, tears in his or her eyes. It will remain unchanged for ever, because it is a most vivid and profound idea which all of us have perceived with tears of blood."

A cadre of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, who had fought side by side with men of the Korean People's Army in one and the same trench during the Fatherland Liberation War, remarked with an irrepressible excitement. "It is inevitable for those who are in the same boat with the same ideal to have a community of ideology and form class alliance with each other. The same is true of our two peoples. In the years of the revolution against Japanese imperialism the Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, helped the Chinese revolution shedding their blood. During the Korean war the sons and daughters of the Chinese people fought together with the Korean comrades-in-arms in hearty response to the appeal of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, 'resist America and aid Korea, safeguard the home and defend the motherland.'

"I have seen the opera today. I distinctly recalled with deep emotions the revolutionary unity welded between the peoples of our two countries in the past for the commonness of national and class positions, and this made me more deeply convinced that they will have to fight shoulder to shoulder in the future, too."

"Adoption of a New Form of Opera —A Resplendent Achievement of Korean Comrades"

The June 25 issue of the Chinese daily **Renmin Ribao** carried Shih Lo-meng's writing "A Shining Success in Opera Art" commenting on the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl".

The comment pointed out:

The Korean artists have carried through the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on making opera stanzaic under President Kim Il Sung's idea of literature and art. Underlying all the music of this opera is a stanzaic style, plain, popularized and extremely refined.

One of the greatest successes scored by the opera is that all its songs, invigorate simplicity and popularity characteristic of the stanzaic songs which sound emotional and beautiful and which are easy to understand and sing.

"I have seen the opera twice, yesterday and today," an actor of the Liaoning Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble remarked. "I feel much interest in its songs.

The songs sung by the characters on the stage are consummated in stanzaic style, and the melodies are all wonderful. Both the song and the music are so composed as to suit the deep mental state of singers at given scenes. Therefore, their messages and sentiments come over to us saliently and subtly, even without looking at the stage.

"Quite unlike the European and other operas I have seen, a new form of opera has been adopted by Korean comrades. It is a resplendent achievement. In a word, it is a unique form of opera that furnishes a deepgoing typification of human thought and feelings".

A woman teacher of a primary school in Shenyang said that there was none among the audience who does not know how to sing the theme song and others of the film "The Flower Girl". She went on: "The songs of the opera are so easy that once you hear them, you can clearly understand and two or three times of hearing is enough for you to follow them in singing. This explains why the revolutionary opera is loved still more passionately by the broad masses of the people, I believe."

A playwright of Peking opera who appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" several times said that he approached it with sincerity and solemnity because it was a presentation with a profound revolutionary idea and high artistic quality. He continued: "The revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' brings out the idea which is of great and primary importance at present.

"Ggot Bun comes to grasp the truth that the revolution is the only way for a good life. Then she starts sowing the red seeds of flower, the seeds of revolution. Her destiny is linked with that of all the working people on the globe nowadays. This idea has been successfully expressed by the opera in a modern form that suits the national peculiarities. This point attracts our attention.

"It is clear to us that the music has adopted a form of ballad which is quite emotional and which is easy to understand and sing. I think the masses understand it well and like it. As the stage scenes change in harmony with the stanzaic songs of folk-song style, the spiritual world of heroines manifests itself in depth. Naturally the audiences find themselves drawn into the dramatic world.

"It can be said that the revolutionary operas 'The Sea of Blood' and 'The Flower Girl' are historic works that characterize the new aspects of the development of Korean opera. The Korean comrades have made tremendous achievements in the domain of opera."

"Dance plays a very important role in the opera," an actor of a railway art troupe stated. "The scenes of the moon-lit night and the dream illustrate such a profound idea as can hardly be expected unless the decor and dancing are well blended. The dances performed harmoniously in line with the changing plot of the opera have raised the level of dramatic representation incomparably."

A leading member of the Institute of Foreign Affairs while appreciating the opera, referred to the sensational response to the local performance tour of the Mansudae Art Troupe. He stressed, "The decor is superb. Diversified and graceful, it plays a positive part in giving us a deep understanding of the content. There are great touches of profundity in describing the intrinsic nature of the exploiter society and the human life".

A theatrical artist stated that the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" gave an impressive portrayal of life in a natural and stirring sequence through different scenes without dropping the curtain. What claimed the admiration of all the audiences, he added, were a scene of Ggot Bun coming back home on a moon-lit night, a scene of her dream, a scene that shows Ggot Bun falling asleep while gazing at a passing train by a telegraph pole in front of an inn, plus the prologue and the finale.

He said with emphasis, "This is a brilliant creative art that demonstrates the acme of comprehensive art beyond the bounds of an ordinary opera art".

"The creation staff has given full play to its capacity characterized by bold imagination, active quest and perfect dexterity," he observed.

Songs Overflowing with Revolutionary Ardor and Militant Friendship

A leading member of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee who had appreciated the music and dance performance given by our Mansudae Art Troupe made the following remarks with an unconcealed excitement:

"All the repertoire staged by the Korean comrades this evening sang of the warm sentiments of the Korean people who follow with infinite reverence their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them the happiness of today. The resounding chorus "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" vividly shows the firm conviction of the Korean people who, following the leader only, are striving to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and build a socialist and communist paradise in the picturesque 3,000-*ri* expanse of land".

At the end of the performance, a young man in Shenyang gave his impressions, "The Korean songs are easily comprehensible to all of the ordinary people, the aged, youths, students or children, to whom music is something alien. They can learn them just with a few times of repetition. Your songs are quite pleasant to the ear. The Korean music is soft, distinct and emotional. And yet it inspires people with optimism, prowess and militancy. Music, national musical instruments, stage setting and costume are all unique and perfect. One can hardly tell which is better. I heard that the Mansudae Art Troupe had caused a great sensation in Britain and Italy, too. Its performances are marvellous, indeed."

Renmin Ribao published a comment by Chen Lien on the music and dance programme presented on the stage by the Mansudae Art Troupe. Entitled "The Flower of Socialist National Art," it pointed out:

"Through the music and dance pieces we could read the beautiful epic of the heroic Korean people who fought tirelessly and courageously for national liberation. We could witness the proud mettle of Korea dashing ahead on Chollima like the wind along the highway of socialism and we could hear the song of praise charged with the Korean people's loyalty to the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader President Kim Il Sung".

The comment went on: "The men of literature and art in Korea, upholding President Kim Il Sung's idea of revolutionary literature and art and relying on the Party's line, have devotedly struggled to create the socialist literature and art commensurate with the era of Chollima. They have gone deep into the midst of the masses and penetrated deep into the realities, carrying forward the excellent traditions of national culture and art and bringing them into play.

"The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe under the direct leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea has rendered distinguished services in this struggle. The music and dances created by the troupe represent one of the most beautiful flowers that have bloomed up in the flower garden of the socialist national art of Korea. They have earned a world-wide fame.

The music and dances they staged during their visit to China all reflect the history of the revolutionary struggle and the new life under socialism. They are novel and sound in ideology, diverse and fine in the way of depiction. All the numbers carry rich sentiments of life and strong national flavour."

The comment wrote: "The vocal music of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea grips the hearts of people. Their tones are clear, unified and harmonious. The voices are quite distinctive and each singer's talent is displayed to the full.

"Men's chorus is scrupulous in dealing with the plot. The volume of their voices is modulated freely, and the melody is eloquent and natural. Female folk-song solo is very sweet in tone, delicate in sentiment and highly inspiring."

The comment went on:

"The orchestra of the art troupe is composed of national and Western musical instruments.

In accordance with the teaching of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean musicians did a great deal of work to improve their national musical instruments. They increased the power of instrumental expression by improving the structure and the playing method on the basis of invigorating the national features.

Playing of national musical instruments to the accompaniment of dances and songs has enlivened the specific features of the Korean music excellently and the tones are well harmonized, combined with those of Western musical instruments."

Optimistic and Traditional Dance

After seeing the music and dance performance, a commander of the CPLA unit said: "The Korean dances impress us Chinese deeply, to say nothing of the Koreans, because they all mirror the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged and socialist construction carried on under the leadership of respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung. I think this is attributable to the fact that the peoples of our two countries are similar in the history of their struggle and the common tasks of socialist construction are devolved on them. From this point of view, too, I can say that much valuable are the successes and experience the Korean artists have gained in their creative work upholding the line of revolutionary literature and art laid down by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, and this gives us a great pleasure."

A woman teacher of a middle school in Shenyang said the dances "The Snow Falls" and "The Arduous March" produced so great a shock to the younger generation that they could continue with their resolute strivings to carry out the cause of struggle left unaccomplished by the revolutionary forerunners. She went on:

"The dramatic content of the dances is explicit. *Pangchang* helps us understand their ideological content more deeply. The music and song accompanying the dances are quite emotional and appeal much to us. It is effective in conveying the message to us emotionally.

I do not know much about dance. Some of my friends who have an expert knowledge agree with me on that score."

A woman soldier of the Chinese People's Liberation Army remarked that the dance "Azalea of the Fatherland" proved to servicemen's liking. It is a condensed representation of patriotism and optimism with a renewed fighting will through vigorous rhythmical movements. The change of the plot is accurate and quick in the whole proceeding of the dance. This tells that dancing has reached a very high plane and that the performance is flawless, she concluded.

A functionary of the Liaoning Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble had this to say:

"We have not only received much ideological education from the revolutionary and traditional presentations of the Mansudae Art Troupe but also learned a lot from their revolutionary mode of life and their solemn, responsible attitude of performance.

"I would like to express heartfelt thanks to you for the valuable spiritual help you have rendered us in our creative work as our comrades-in-arms."

Saying that all of the performances of the Korean artists were a hit, a leading personage of the Cultural Bureau of Liaoning Province pointed out:

"In recent years a leaping development has been made in the Korean art, its music and dance in particular.

This advancement at the speed of Chollima owes entirely to the fact that the revolutionary artists of Korea have thoroughly translated into practice the idea of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolutionary literature and art, I believe."

Working People Are Masters of All Things under Our Socialist System

The class struggle between the socialist and the capitalist system is becoming fiercer than ever.

Swimming against the current of history, the imperialists and the reactionaries of all hues are making desperate efforts to prop up the tottering capitalist system. They leave no means untried to slander and oppose the socialist system.

It is, therefore, an important theoretical and practical problem in our time to clearly indicate a Marxist-Leninist way of consolidating the socialist system and bringing its superiority into full play.

Basing himself on the immortal *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deepened the theory of socialist system and gave a complete and unique exposition of its intrinsic nature. He thus supplied a scientific, Marxist-Leninist answer to the urgent question of our time.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 25.)

Under our socialist system the working class and other working masses are the masters of the state power and the means of production. They solve the problems raised in all domains of public life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with their own requirements and will.

In our country all the Party and state activities are devoted to the interests and happiness of the working people, the masters of society, and all national wealth is used for the promotion of their welfare.

Our socialist system set up by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a social system where the working people, who were subjected to sub-human treatment and harsh oppression and exploitation in the past, are the genuine masters of society, all problems are solved in their interests, and their personality and rights are most respected.

The leader's pre-eminent idea on the intrinsic nature of the socialist system under which the working masses are the masters of everything and everything in society serves them, teaches us that we should see the socialist system from the firm working-class point of view, from the standpoint of how independence—the basic demand of the working masses and their aspiration—is guaranteed to them.

The socialist system is the social system established by the working class and other working people who have an ardent desire to shape their destiny by themselves free from all kinds of subordination. It suits their own requirements.

In defining the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, therefore, the main consideration should be given to the working people and their position and role in society.

The socialist system differs radically from other social systems in the character of state power and in the ownership of the means of production. Its main characteristics are the dictatorship of the proletariat, the social ownership of the means of production and the liquidation of all descriptions of exploitation and oppression.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea on the intrinsic nature of the socialist system clarifies the most essential matter that runs through the characteristics of the system in all realms of social life, political, economic and cultural.

The working class sets up the government of the proletarian dictatorship and places the means of production under social ownership. This does not mean its object is achieved. Its aim, in the final analysis, is to make the working masses the masters of society and bring everything in it to serve them.

The working masses should become the masters of society and enjoy all its wealth, because they remake nature and society and create the history and because they produce all wealth in society and bring about social changes and progress through their creative labour and struggle.

In exploiter society, the working masses are not the masters of society because state power and means of production are not in their own hands. They are made objects of exploitation and oppression and suffer from all sorts of humiliations and insults because the state power and means of production are exclusively in the hands of the ruling class.

What is common in the nature of all exploiter societies is that the working masses are not their masters though they should be and that independence, an attribute of human being, is trampled under foot.

In exploiter society the working masses do not hold the status which they should have. This is the root cause of their revolutionary struggle against the exploiting system and is a basic factor for the ruin of that society.

History tells us that all the revolutionary struggles of the working people against the exploiting system are, by nature, the struggles to take up the social status due to them who are the creators of history and the transformers of nature and society, and to become the masters of all things in society.

The revolutionary demands of the working masses are met only under the socialist system where the workers and peasants are the masters of state power and the means of production.

Under socialism the working masses exercise the state power and use all the means of production, according to their requirements and will and enjoy all the material and cultural wealth. The socialist system is a genuinely popular system under which the aspiration of the working masses for an independent and creative life is realized to the full.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's pre-eminent idea on the intrinsic nature of the socialist system makes clear a basic principle which should be observed in establishing a proper socialist system and consolidating it.

The socialist system has an incomparably greater superiority than the capitalist one, and its vitality is inexhaustible. However, its superiority and vitality cannot show up spontaneously.

In order to consolidate the socialist system and bring its superiority into full play, all problems must be creatively solved in conformity with the essential requirements of that system.

In other words, all problems must be dealt with and solved in view of the fact that the working masses are the masters of society, their role of a master be enhanced, and a stand be firmly maintained that all things should serve them better. This alone makes it possible to perform the function of the proletarian dictatorship properly, develop the socialist economy successfully and build the socialist culture along the right direction.

The above-mentioned essential requirements of the socialist system have been fully met under our socialist system set up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our socialist system, therefore, is the best social system and our country is praised by the world people as the "cradleland of *Juche*," "model country of socialism" and "a country where socialism has been built most splendidly."

Kim Jong Sik

OPENING A NEW AGE OF THE JUCHE-ORIENTED METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Giant kilns turn slowly. Tall chimneys of rough-steel furnaces send coils of grey smoke to the sky. Diesel engines move fast, carrying ladles filled with crimson molten iron.

Everything here in the April 13 Iron Works breathes lively. Whenever I step into the compound of the works, I feel powerful pulsations of our *Juche*-oriented iron and steel industry that stands on its feet.

The development of our *Juche*-based industry in all its branches is unthinkable apart from the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The April 13 Iron Works, one of our large metallurgical bases, is a fruition of his great *Juche* idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"While intensifying the struggle to increase pig-iron output with the least possible expense of coke, we must actively develop the iron industry by using home-produced fuel."

In our country richly endowed with iron ore, the ferro-metallurgical industry has advanced fast with a great promise of development.

Yet, coking coal has been unfound in our country. That is why the application of new methods of metallurgy based on the domestically available fuel was a greatly important problem to be solved for strengthening the self-reliance of our ferro-metallurgical industry and ensuring its brisk growth.

With a deep insight into the problem confronting the country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had long ago indicated the orientation for developing our iron and steel industry by using anthracite abundant in our country.

With an aim to materialize his lofty idea of building a *Juche*-oriented metallurgical industry, in 1958 our research group started the study of the continuous granulated iron-steel making method, a new method of ferro-metallurgy by utilizing anthracite as fuel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to our research. He did not cut down on anything, fund and material, to do with the research. In May 1961 he called on our research group. That time we had finished the basic experiment and were making further research in the pilot plant. He asked us how we were getting along and whether we had the sick and closely attended to our work and life. He saw the molten rough-steel teeming from the test furnace and said it was wonderful. He urged us to carry the experiment to success at an early date and build a large plant to produce rough-steel.

One month later, to be exact, on June 12 he convened a plenary meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the gasification of anthracite and our research work. I was given the honour to attend the meeting as the chief of the research group.

At the meeting I made a report, saying that our research had made too little progress to prove the possibility of applying the continuous granulated iron-steel making method in the industrial sphere. Having listened to my report, he smiled a smile and looked around at those present, and spoke in a convincing tone in the following vein:

If the iron and steel industry was developed in those countries which were abundant with anthracite, the method we are discussing might have already been invented. But it started in countries producing not authracite but coking coal, and the method of producing iron with coke, as seen today, has spread, I believe. So, it is quite wrong to think that the method we are studying will be unfeasible, because it has not been tried by others.

The words of the leader who considered and judged all problems of the revolution and construction on the firm stand of *Juche* touched my heart and gave me boundless conviction and courage.

Further, he stressed that in order to develop science we should boldly apply the results of research in production and theorize what has been proved positive in their application, and, on this basis, raise research onto a higher plane, and that science would advance in the course of repeating this practice. He thus awakened me to the methodology of profound scientific research based on the philosophic principle of dialectic correlation between theory and practice, and kindly taught me how boldly we should enlarge the field of our research.

Then, he gave me a very important teaching. He said to this effect:

All your researches aim at carrying out our plan to solve our problems with home-produced materials and by our efforts. Our scientists must study how to use the materials our country has. Establishing *Juche* in scientific research means studying the domestically produced materials for our own use.

After the meeting he arranged a luncheon for us scientists. Moved by his kindness, I pledged myself to become a Red scientist faithful to him and a standard-bearer of *Juche*-oriented science. A thing that would be unforgettable for all my life happened in the luncheon party.

I sat at table, feeling it as the greatest honour to be with the leader. He proposed a toast, wishing for the success of the research of the continuous granulated iron-steel making method. All the attendants responded to his proposal and raised their glasses. My heart beat high, a spasm passed through my hands. Unable to calm down emotions, I could not take up the glass. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung read my mind and urged me to drink with his smiling eyes. The moment I felt a surge of strength all over. The conviction penetrated into my mind that we can conquer any fortress of science when we forge ahead under the wise guidance of the leader, holding fast to the stand of *Juche*.

Back home, I buckled down to research with fresh vigor. The Seven-Year Plan had started in our country. All the people rose in the struggle to complete industrialization. Our research work progressed smoothly on a bigger scale.

A man of unusual ability of guidance who always thinks of the problems of distant future while tackling with the immediate problems, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited a technological college and gave the task to train technicians who would work for a *Juche*-oriented metallurgical industry, at a time when the continuous granulated iron-steel making method was being just tried at the pilot factory, that is, at a time when the plan was barely in embryo. On April 13, 1968 when we were going to finish the initial stage of test for applying the method in production, he, with a scientific penetration into the success of our research, went to a western coastal area and fixed the site for a new large iron works. In June that year he came again to our pilot plant and earnestly told us to complete the experiment quickly.

All this inspired us infinitely and brought our strength into full play. We pressed ahead research in the indomitable spirit of soldiers starting on a storm charge. At last we succeeded in the test of the continuous granulated iron-steel making method that would be adopted in industry.

Around that time the "Pueblo" incident took place, which keyed up the situation in our country. The tension was at such fever pitch that war might break out at any moment, since the brigandish U.S. imperialists were frantic to unleash an aggressive war. Nevertheless, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung remained calm and forcefully pushed ahead with the great work of building an iron works, a base of our *Juche*-oriented metallurgical industry.

He organized in person the preparatory work for introducing the results of our research in production. At the same time, he visited the construction site frequently, for instance, four times for a year from 1968 to 1969, and showed the concrete orientation and ways of construction.

Encouraged by his wise guidance, the constructors displayed high spirits and we scientists joined them. A powerful nation-wide support was organized for the project. As a result, the construction made great strides and large kilns and furnaces were completed in less than a year. This is how we started the production of rough-steel, a symbol of our *Juche*-oriented metallurgical industry based on the domestic resource of fuel.

Referring to rough-steel produced at the April 13 Iron Works, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called it a product of our *Juche*-based industry and highly praised us scientists for the invention of the method of its production.

The production of rough-steel is not the results of research of a scientist or a group of scientists alone. It is a great fruit of the immortal *Juche* idea of the leader and a brilliant result of his wise guidance and considerations for us scientists.

True, he has exerted great efforts for the production of rough-steel in the industrial sphere and showed profound concerns and affection for us scientists. The year after liberation, he came to the steel plant where I worked as a metallurgical engineer and gave me the important instruction that we should strive to build a *Juche*-based industry. Since then, he has given teachings some 30 times.

Instances are too numerous to cite.

Now, in our country a base for the continuous granulated iron-steel production, a new field of the iron and steel industry, which adds a page to the modern history of metallurgy, has been set up and a new age of the *Juche*-oriented ferro-metallurgical industry that uses anthracite as fuel started.

Kwak Dae Hung

A Seething Construction Site

Not so long ago, I visited Chongjin.

Stepping into the Kim Chaek Iron Works, I found myself in an atmosphere of intense labour campain. Expansion projects of the works were under way.

Welding flames, grinding sparks and high-spirited singing... the construction site was boiling, so to speak.

The scene of the site was changing day by day. A tall plant—the molten iron mixing shop—sprang up on the sandbeach where wild roses had grown only a few months ago, and another grand building—the oxygen generating shop—rose up, hoisted buntings were waving in the wind.

Pillars of a projected hot rolling shop stood in an endless row with heavy beams on them, different types of cranes jutted out their jibs. Seeing all around me, I vividly envisioned the day when a great variety of steel materials including thick and thin plates will be turned out by this shop. And converters will put out one million tons of steel and various sizes of plates will be made with the steel ingot. Then our ferrous metallurgical industry will rise to a new higher level.

A staff member of the command post for the project whom I met on the spot told me:

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions to build a new grand steel plant here in Chongjin, a northern port city, with a view to bringing the people a better morrow. He provided all necessary conditions for earlier completion of the project. Though larger in scale and shorter in work period, he said, it would be fully possible only if we buckled down to the undertaking with the same stamina as shown in the construction of the vinalon plant. With these earnest words, he encouraged us to create a new work speed.

Determined to carry out the leader's important teaching, the constructors worked new innovations in succession with the attitude of masters in the nation-building.

After his explanation the staff member took me to the place where construction of a continuous blooming mill was in progress.

When we got to the construction site, a gigantic structure amazed me. According to him, the structure is as heavy as 11,000 tons. For its own weight and the geological condition of its location, it would go underground of itself at the speed of a few metres per minute if it was in a state of standing.

The structure was huge, 48 metres in length and 24 in width. Now, they had to install it some metres deep under the ground. It was no easy task.

Some people who claimed to be experienced in handling such an intricate structure regarded it as a job requiring at least two years' time because a series of complicated operations should be conducted to meet the requirement of the blueprint.

But the workers had different ideas. Now that steel materials were increasingly needed to carry out ahead of schedule the plan for this year, a year decisive of the fulfilment of the Six Year Plan, they could not allow themselves to get the job finished in two years.

Let's complete the construction as soon as possible and live up to the great expectation of the leader with allegiance!— this was their pledge.

The workers and technicians pooled thier wisdom and strength and adopted a new method of operation, i.e., to form an underground water collecting centre. By introducing this method they succeeded in finishing the work in a matter of 40 days, not in two years.

Such miracles were also found in other work places.

Even cranes on rail moved in a unique way here. A crane with the weight of 170 tons, its height being 49 metres, sometimes advanced at an angle of 90 degrees or ran up and down an incline of 45 degrees.

Such creative labour brought about a succession of new construction speeds, which was enough to convince me that they would complete the steel shop and the hot rolling shop by the end of this year as they resolved.

The construction of a cold rolling shop will soon be undertaken. When all these projects are carried out, the Kim Chaek Iron Works will demonstrate itself as a perfect ferrous metallugical base in our country.

Pak Ju Sol

Workers of the Chollima Mangyongdae Knitting Factory turn out a wide range of fine knitwear through "loyal campaign to produce consumer goods"

Loyal Campaign to Produce Consumer Goods

New shops have recently appeared in the streets of the revolutionary capital city of Pyongyang. We can see these shops called "loyal consumer-goods shops" not only in down-town but on the outskirts of the city.

As their names suggest, these shops have been opened as a result of the fruitful struggle the heroic working people in the capital have waged to carry through the teachings of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He regarded the improvement of the people's living standards as the Workers' Party of Korea's supreme principle in its activity; he defined it as an important task during the Six-Year Plan to meet the people's material and cultural demands more satisfactorily and raise their living standards evenly. In his last new year address he stated:

"One of our central tasks this year is to increase the quantity and variety of consumer goods and radically improve their quality. In light industry this year we must work hard for the modernization of the textile, garment, footwear, daily-necessities and food industries, and thereby produce larger quantities of high-quality consumer goods for the people and surpass the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan."

Always deeply interested in the betterment of the people's living conditions, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung set forth the important task of effecting a new upswing in consumer-goods production this year and guided the working people in the capital to take the lead in its implementation.

On January 9 this year he instructed them to set an example to the whole nation in consumer-goods production.

Moved by the leader's anxious desire to supply the people with as much goods as possible, the workers and technicians in Mangyongdae District launched on January 30 a "loyal campaign to produce consumer-goods". Their goal was to increase the variety of consumer goods three times that of last year, double their quantity and elevate their quality to that of "Pyongyang goods."

In less than a month this campaign was joined by all the local industry factories and central light industry factories, as well as daily-necessities shops and workteams attached to heavy industry factories and enterprises in Pyongyang.

This fresh innovation campaign has displayed great vitality because it mirrors the unanimous working people's desire to bring about a greater upsurge in consumer-goods production by devoting their all to the leader and doing all work more scrupulously and assiduously and with responsible attitudes as masters of the production.

It is reported that the participants in the "loyal campaign to produce consumer goods" have so far increased the variety of goods by 7,990 and markedly extended their output.

The fundamental aspect of this dynamic campaign is seen in the fact that its participants are drawing on potentials to the utmost, while making effective use of basis of light industry already laid.

For instance, more than 700 new kinds of consumer goods have been turned out in Mangyongdae District, and over 80 per cent of their raw materials have been obtained locally.

The consumer-goods producers in the capital are bringing about technical innovation in all branches as a mass movement, considering it a key to the sharp growth of production.

The "loyal campaign to produce consumer goods" is not confined to consumer-goods factories; it has even spread to machine-building factories as well.

The workers of machine-building factories have been inspired by the consumer-goods producers afire with the determination to fully display their loyalty to the leader in their actual struggle; through a voluntary mass movement they have turned out different machines for consumer-goods manufacturing factories.

Assistance is also being given by scientific research institutions and various administrative divisions.

Thanks to the campaign conducted by the consumer-goods producers with great political enthusiasm and under the care of the public, in Pyongyang now consumer goods have been rapidly increased both in quantity and quality without much state investment. The quality of the products is so excellent that they are called "Pyongyang goods."

They are put on sale at the "loyal consumer-goods shops" and are winning popularity among the customers.

Pak Jin Uk

Amnokgang Irrigation Setup Completed to Water Over 90,000 Chongbo of Farm Land

The large-scale Amnokgang irrigation project in the northwestern area of our country was completed and inaugurated recently.

The Amnokgang irrigation setup with a large pondage enough to water over 90,000 *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare), 31 water tunnels, over 1,500 installations, hundreds of kilometres of water channels and 3 power stations is another great creation of our people in the endeavours for fulfilling the historic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Amnokgang irrigation system is one of the large-scale irrigation setups in technical equipment and in comprehensive utilization of water.

The Amnokgang irrigation setup will turn tens of thousands of *chongbo* of tideland reclaimed in the northern area on the west coast into fertile fields. Its reservoirs will serve as a flood control point, power production base, large fish breeding ground and recreation ground. The completion of the irrigation project, indeed, has a great significance in rapidly increasing agricultural production and improving the people's living.

A grand inaugural ceremony proclaiming the birth of the Amnokgang irrigation setup was held on the bank of Manpungho Lake where concrete dykes rising like a mountain damming the flow of the Samgyochon River, water drawing tower, various installations and power stations were decorated with multicolor tapes and flowers.

Put up in place of honour on the rostrum was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of the agricultural workers.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by the workers of the Amnokgang general irrigation construction office, their families and agricultural workers in North Pyongan Province.

Present there were Comrades Kim Il and Rim Chun Chu; Kim Il Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; So Gwan Hi, First Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission; Kim Byong Ryul, Chief Secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Hi Jun, Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative Committee; and other functionaries of Party and administrative organs, agricultural guiding organs and working people's organizations.

Comrade Kim Il read out at the ceremony a congratulatory letter sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the workers, technicians and office workers of the Amnokgang general irrigation construction office.

So Gwan Hi, First Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, delivered a report.

Saying that the Amnokgang irrigation setup is a monumental edifice in the era of *Juche* created by our Party and our people under the wise leadership and solicitude of the leader, he extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, representing the unanimous loyalty of all the builders of the irrigation setup and agricultural working people.

The reporter recalled that the leader who initiated the large-scale irrigation project in the Amnokgang area gave programmatic instructions several times, indicating the outline of its designing, orientation of the project and ways of carrying it out and chose the sites of various structures, organized in person an office specialized in undertaking the project and sent able workers and modern machines and equipment and that he looked to the life of the workers with the deep love of a real father.

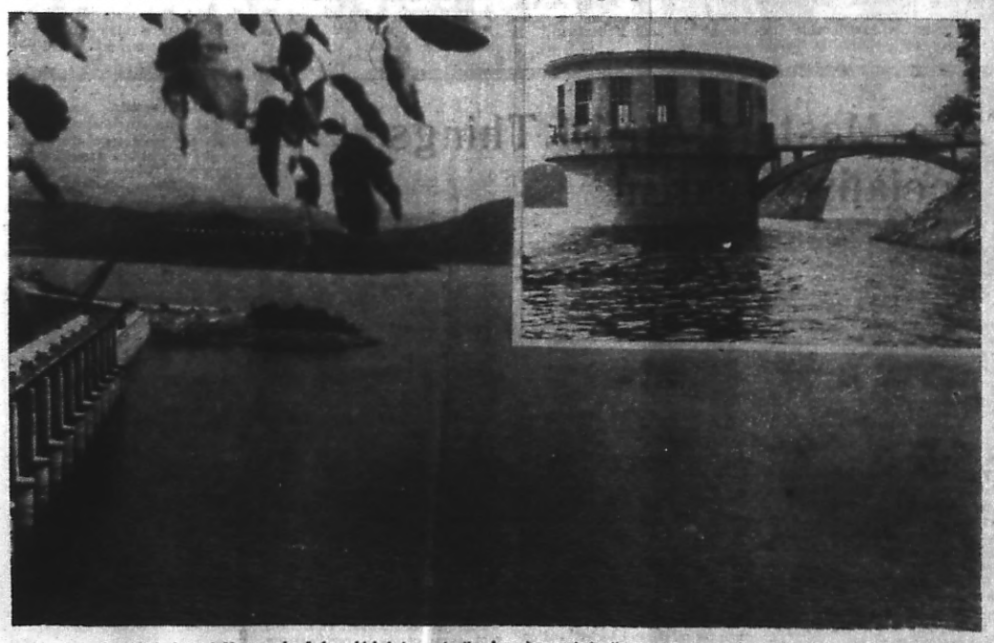
He expressed the firm belief that they would consolidate and expand the successes made in the Amnokgang irrigation construction and make continued innovations and uninterrupted advance in another gigantic nature-remaking project for reclaiming tideland on the western coast along the road indicated by the leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party and thus live up to the high expectation and deep trust of the leader with loyalty.

At the ceremony, builders of the irrigation setup and working people made speeches, evincing their determination.

Comrade Kim Il cut a red tape hanging in front of the bank of Manpungho Lake, the heart of the Amnokgang irrigation setup, amid the playing of welcome music. The hearts of the attendants were burning with singlehearted loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The sluice gate opened and water flowed with a roar shaking the earth and the sky.

The people shouted "manse!" as they saw life-giving water flow.



A partial view of Manpungho Lake which belongs to the Amnokgang irrigation system, a great monumental creation

Korea-Austria Friendship Association Formed

A grand meeting was held on July 2 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang to organize the Korea-Austria Friendship Association.

Put up in place of honour on the background of the platform in the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people.

Present at the meeting were Choe Yong Gun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Mun Byong Rok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chon Myong Gyong, Vice Editor-in-Chief of *Minju Choson*, and working people in the city.

Also present were Herbert Steiner, Chairman of the Association for Promotion of Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Austria, and his wife, staying in our country.

Vice-Chairman Choe Yong Gun and Chairman Herbert Steiner addressed the meeting.

The rules of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association was adopted at the meeting.

Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Members of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association were elected. Choe Yong Gun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected Chairman of the Association.

Removal of Military Confrontation—a Prerequisite to Better Relations between North and South of Korea and Its Earlier Peaceful Reunification

On June 23 the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech, in which he made a scientific analysis of the situation created in our country after the announcement of the north-sobth joint statement. On this basis, he advanced the new five-point programme for an independent, peaceful national reunification as means of elliminating the obstacles in the way of reunification, preventing split and accelerating reunification. The first point he raised in his programme is to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech:

"To improve the present relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south."

His proposal correctly reflects the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people and the demand of the times. It is the most fair and reasonable proposal that not only accords with the spirit of the north-south joint statement, but also fully meets the ardent desire of our nation for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country opposing a fratricidal war and fully conforms with the trend of the present time toward independence and peace.

At present, eliminating military confrontation and tension between the north and south is a matter of great urgency and key importance and a prerequisite to dispelling mistrust and misunderstanding between them, creating the climate of great national unity, improving the north-south relations and facilitating peaceful national reunification.

In fact, huge armed forces of both sides now stand against each other on each side of the Military Demarcation Line in our country and the arms drive is kept up in south Korea. This situation constitutes in itself major factor menacing peace in our country and also the source of misunderstanding and mistrust between the two sides.

Unless present military confrontation is eliminated between the north and the south, it will be impossible to create the atmosphere of national rapprochement and unity and, accordingly, impossible to carry on a truly faithful dialogue and substantially improve the north-south relations.

As far as the two sides, with huge armed forces, stand in confrontation with each other, collaboration and interchange will remain empty words, no matter how much they talk about them, and they will never open their hearts to each other nor will they be able to produce the climate of political trust.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is unnatural to advocate the peaceful reunification and hold a dialogue, with a dagger in one's bosom. Unless the dagger is taken out and laid down, it is impossible to create atmosphere of mutual trust or find satisfactory solutions to any problems, big and small, related to the country's reunification, including that of achieving the collaboration and interchange between the north and south."

So far as the north and the south keep their guns levelled at each other, with daggers in their bosoms, it will be impossible to dispel mistrust, do away with the atmosphere of confrontation between the north and south and win the cause of reunification at an earlier date.

This is clearly proved by the whole course of the hitherto-held dialogue. The north-south dialogue has been held and mutual visits have been made so far. But mistrust between them has not yet been dispelled. Many North-South Co-ordination Commission meetings and the Red Cross talks have been held but no desired success has yet been made.

The main reason is that the north and south are standing against each other militarily and, accordingly, mistrust between them has not been removed.

If both sides cease reinforcement of armies and arms drive, stop shipping in weapons and drastically reduce military strength, it will not only help toward relaxation of tension, but also render it possible to lighten the burden of military expenditure on the people, use the manpower and material resources thus saved for the development of the national economy and discharge many young and middle-aged people from military service. If a peace agreement is concluded between both sides pledging not to use armed forces against each other and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea, the armistice in Korea will be turned into a durable peace, the recurrence of a war in Korea prevented, the sovereignty of the nation firmly preserved and favourable circumstances and reliable guarantee provided to expediting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with the internal forces of the nation. It will not only help maintain peace in our country and accelerate its peaceful reunification but also will greatly contribute to preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and other parts of the world.

Nothing is more urgent in speeding up the north-south dialogue, improving the north-south relations and accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country than removing military confrontation.

Delaying the settlement of this matter will be tantamount to prolonging the state of confrontation and split indefinitely and refusing peaceful reunification. This means, in the final analysis, going against the ardent desire of our people who have been bitterly suffering from the national division for 28 years and neglecting the urgent national task.

Therefore, whether or not one takes practical measures to eliminate military confrontation between the north and south—this serves as a touchstone by which to test whether or not he wants better north-south relations and whether or not he truly wants peaceful reunification.

The elimination of military confrontation and relaxation of tension fully conform with the agreement of the north-south joint statement providing for taking active measures to lessen tension between the north and the south, and fully accords with the functions of the North-South Co-ordination Commission one of whose major tasks is to take appropriate measures to ease tension, prevent military conflicts and eliminate military confrontation.

A year has passed since the announcement of the joint statement and seven months since the formation of the NSCC. But no solution has yet been reached to the question of eliminating military confrontation between the north and south. Precisely for this reason no progress has been made in improving the north-south relations and in settling the question of reunification.

As already known, as a measure for easing tension and eliminating military confrontation between the north and the south, our side has more than once advanced to the south Korean authorities the five-point proposal: To cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and conclude a peace agreement.

The south Korean authorities have turned down our proposal under the pretext of gradually solving the matters of secondary importance stage by stage, while trying to delay the solution of the urgent question of eliminating military confrontation. This cannot be construed as an attitude of solving the question. It is an attempt to use the dialogue in keeping and freezing the split and to seek for a "showdown" and "prevailing over communism" behind the screen of the dialogue.

In fact they have keyed up tension to higher pitch, speeding up war preparations under the pretext of acquiring "preponderance of strength" and "building up strength."

Clamouring for "modernizing the ROK army" and "strengthening defence system," they continue to bring in war vessels of various types, weapons, equipment and other war materials, hasten militarization of the economy and have newly built and expanded military establishments and war industry and, at the same time, staged large-scale war exercises one after another assuming us as their "enemy." They have gone so far as to commit without hesitation military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

If the south Korean authorities' manoeuvrings for military confrontation continue, it will only lead to a fratricidal war, far from improving north-south relations. In the end this will only help the U.S. imperialist aggressors trying to achieve their aggressive designs with ease by making Koreans fight Koreans.

The removal of military confrontation and tension is by no means a hard nut to crack. It is a matter that can easily be settled at any time if only both sides take the stand for solving it. Even foreign countries discuss military questions with each other and solve them. There is no reason whatever why one and the same nation should not do so. Peace agreement has been concluded in Viet Nam where battles were fought till now and U.S. troops have pulled out of there. Twenty years have gone since ceasefire in our country. So, there can be no reason at all why a peace agreement should not be concluded and the U.S. troops not be withdrawn from south Korea.

The south Korean authorities agreed with us upon attaining national reunification on the principles of using peaceful means without recourse to arms, of independence and of great national unity. So, if they truly want peaceful reunification, there can be no reason why they should not accept the fair and reasonable proposal of ours.

If they are not paying lip service but really want peace in our country and peaceful reunification and desire a practical solution of the reunification question, they should take into deep consideration the burning desire of all the countrymen and the present north-south relations and return to the stand for truly achieving the collaboration and great unity of the nation, instead of seeking for "confrontation" and "split." They should make substantial contribution to hastening the cause of reunification by immediately responding to our reasonable proposal for elimination of military confrontation and for relaxation of tension.

Our side will, in the future too, as in the past, make every possible effort to honestly implement the north-south joint statement and the agreements so as to bring earlier the day of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Han Ung Ho

(Continued from Page 2)

June 23 speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The statement aired by Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" said:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification which regards it as its lofty duty to accomplish the great cause of national reunification states as follows for the early and complete realization of the five-point programme, the prevention of permanent split and the promotion of the cause of reunification:

At the present juncture, the removal of military confrontation and tension between the north and the south is a pressing question for improving the north-south relations and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

Determinedly opposing and rejecting the rulers' policy aimed at war and their machinations to "build up national power," the Revolutionary Party for Reunification will fight for the cessation of arms reinforcement, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the cut of the "ROK army" strength, the reduction of armament and the stoppage of introduction of arms.

The realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south and the convocation of a Great National Congress with the attendance of broad masses of the people in the north and the south is a nation-wide programme for national salvation and reunification embodying the general will of the nation which will make it possible to achieve the overall restoration of the severed bonds of the nation and conduct the dialogue on a nation-wide scale.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification will wage a dauntless struggle to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south and to have the masses of the people of all strata allowed to take an active part in the nation-wide patriotic work for reunification.

The institution of a Confederation under the name of a single country proposed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, in the five-point programme of national reunification is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for peaceful reunification and a fair and above-board reunification programme acceptable to all under the conditions of our country in which two different systems exist in the north and the south.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification will wage a valiant struggle for the institution of a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country—the Confederal Republic of Koryo—which will open up a decisive phase in preventing the perpetuation of split and promoting independent and peaceful reunification.

The statement went on:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification holds that for the realization of the country's reunification an end must be put to the interference and aggressive manoeuvres of all the outside forces. We will hold higher the banner of anti-U.S., anti-Japan struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw, dissolve the "UNCURK" and smash the reinvasion of Japanese militarism.

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship and "anti-communist" moves in this land are a huge obstacle in the way of rejoining the ties between the north and the south and realizing many-sided collaboration and interchange between them and achieving reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the dual stooge of the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces, are zealously following the plot of their masters to create "two Koreas."

Under this situation, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification will wage a persistent struggle against dictatorship and for democratization to oppose the rulers' acts against the country and the nation and their fascist rule, abolish the "national security law," "anti-communist law" and all other "anti-communist" fascist evil laws and win the freedom of political activities of all the progressive political parties, organizations and individual personages and their freedom of patriotic activities for the country's reunification.

The statement appealed to all the patriotic people who are truly concerned for the destiny of the country and who treasure the future of the nation to resolutely join without delay the ranks of the nation-wide patriotic struggle for the realization of the five point national reunification programme.

A Central Meeting of Korean Citizens in Japan Held

A central meeting of the Korean citizens in Japan was held in the Korean Culture House in Tokyo on July 1 in full support of the five-point programme for national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put among the fragrant flowers in place of honour on the platform against the background of the big blue and red flag of the Republic was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the great sun of our nation and the affectionate father of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan.

The meeting hall was filled to capacity with some 4,000 Koreans in Japan. Attending the meeting were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and leading personnel of Chongryon.

At the meeting, the letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Labour Hero of the Republic, made a report.

He was followed by the representatives of the Youth League, Women's Union, Federation of Traders and Industrialists, Teachers' Union, Scientists' Association, Association of Pressmen and Publishers and other strata of Koreans in Japan.

They unanimously stressed that the five-point programme for national reunification, newly advanced in the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung's historic June 23 speech, is a great programme which lights up a most correct way to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and fully supported and welcomed it.

They scathingly denounced with national indignation the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities for their machination to create two Koreas and expressed their burning determination to strive might and soul for the realization of the programme.

The meeting closed with the chorus of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

The leader's June 23 speech is evoking wide-spread repercussions from various strata of Koreans in Japan.

Li Da Jo, Chairman of a sub-branch under the Meito Branch, Aichi Prefecture of Chongryon, said:

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said that to improve the present relations between the north and the south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, and showed the way for carrying out the task. As is pointed out by the leader, the military confrontation between the north and the south with huge armed forces constitutes not only a major factor in menacing peace in our country but also is a source of misunderstanding and distrust.

Yun Ryong Ja, Chairman of a sub-branch under the Fukuoka Branch, Fukuoka Prefecture, of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, said:

As the leader taught, to improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

Paek Jong Won, dean of the Faculty of Political Economy in the Korean University, said:

The proposal of the leader for instituting a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country, the Confederal Republic of Koryo, shows the most reasonable way for the country's reunification. Koryo once existed on our territory as a unitary state proud in the history of the Korean nation and was widely known to the world. It is a good name for the state acceptable to any Koreans who have the national conscience and pride.

Many Koreans in Japan are making strong favourable response to the question on convening a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and the question on entering the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, the questions which are specified in the leader's speech.

At 340th MAC Meeting

Senior Member of Our Side Denounces U.S. Imperialist Aggressors for Committing Espionage and Military Provocations and Aggravating Tension

The 340th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on June 28 at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Kim Pung Sop, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors recently committed hostile acts of espionage against our side continually sending high-altitude reconnaissance planes and other military scout planes to fly above the east and west seas and the Military Demarcation Line from the east sea to the west sea.

The hostile acts of espionage were committed on nearly 20 occasions in recent days alone.

At about 21:40 on June 23, the enemy dispatched a lighter plane into the air space above Ponghwangsan, Kamsubong and Cholwon in the area of our side and at about 22:32 on the same day infiltrated a fighter plane into the air space above Ponghwangsan, Changpung and Kuksabong to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side.

The enemy continuously perpetrated espionage against our side not only in the sky but on the sea and ground.

Recently it committed acts of espionage against our side 8 times on the sea.

On April 29, May 13 and June 8 it sent an escort ship and other naval vessels to the east and west seas of our side to commit espionage.

Earlier, on March 7, it sent many spy ships into the coastal waters of our side on the west sea to commit espionage.

At the same time, the enemy is continually dispatching armed spies into the area of our side through the Demilitarized Zone and the coast.

On May 1, they sent Hong Un Pyo, a spy belonging to the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, to the coast in Paechon County, South Hwanghae Province, on a mission to commit espionage, subversion and harassment, kill patriots and marshal unsound elements.

But, the spy was captured on May 3 by highly vigilant guards of the Korean People's Security Forces.

The enemy also sent into the area of our side Ko Dae Sa and Choe Yong U, spies of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, who were charged with a mission to commit espionage, kill or kidnap patriots and whip up "sympathizers".

Ko Dae Sa was killed and Choe Yong U captured by our side on June 2 while they were committing espionage, carrying with them various lethal weapons and espionage apparatuses, in Obong-ri, Cholwon County, Kangwon Province.

The enemy is not only perpetrating espionage acts against our side but is turning the Demilitarized Zone into a de facto combat position, introducing hosts of heavy weapons and military equipment into the DMZ and committing with frenzy military provocations against our side.

Since April 20, the enemy has illegally introduced into various places of the DMZ 106.7 mm and 81 mm mortars, 57 mm recoilless guns and large-calibre machine guns and various types of automatic weapons on more than 460 occasions. It introduced, for instance, a heavy tank into the DMZ east of MDL Marker No. 0352 at about 11 hours on April 30. The enemy also let many officers frequent the DMZ to "inspect" the combat readiness of their soldiers, deploy them in the positions and force them to undergo military exercise under the simulated conditions of an attack on our side, thus increasing the tension in the DMZ and creating a war atmosphere.

All this is part of the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists who are egging the bellicose elements of south Korea and advocates of "reunification by prevailing over communism" onto the "building up of the strength," "confrontation with strength" and the maintenance of a "war posture".

Moreover, the enemy is carrying on the hostile provocative acts against our side.

The enemy perpetrated the provocative act of firing at personnel of our side on duty from the spot 250 metres south of the MDL Marker No. 0649 at about 20 hours on May 9 and from the spot 400 metres southwest of the MDL Marker No. 0640 at about 18 hours on May 30, in an attempt to kill them. It perpetrated the provocative act of firing more than 200 rounds of large-calibre machinegun bullets at our side respectively from the spot 1,000 metres south of the MDL Marker No. 0246 at about 22:50 on April 22 and from the spot 850 metres south of the MDL Marker No. 0778 at about 16:30 on June 8.

Over the recent two months alone the enemy has committed more than 40 cases of such gun and rifle firing.

The U.S. imperialists brought into the Inchon port the flagship of the U.S. 7th fleet "Oklahoma City" on June 8, while continuously dispatching their war servants into south Korea to hold war confabs and "inspect" the front and military installations and conducting extensive "anti-communist" propaganda and smear campaign against our side.

The Senior Member of our side stated:

All the facts glaringly show that although the U.S. imperialist aggressors are talking volubly about the "easing of the tension" and "peace," they, in actuality, are craftily working to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate the national split by creating two Koreas and, furthermore, step up the preparations for a new war of aggression to attain their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to take out of the DMZ all the heavy weapons and military equipment they had illegally introduced and discontinue at once all the espionage and military provocative acts against our side on the ground and the sea and in the sky and halt their war provocation manoeuvrings.

Opposition to Military Fascist Dictatorship Increases in South Korea

It has been disclosed that religious men and other people in Seoul "schemed to overthrow the government" by raising a rebellion, according to reports from south Korea.

The "Seoul District Public Prosecutor's Office" announced that pastor Pak Hyong Gyu and missionary Kwon Ho Gyong of the Seoul First Church of the Presbyters Association, Nam Sang U, former second director of the Organizational Department of the New Democratic Party, and twelve others attempted to "overthrow the government" by rallying the religious men under the "Christian Students Federation" in Seoul.

They had decided to rise in the rebellion on April 22 when some 100,000 people were to gather in the Open-air Music Hall in Namsan hill. They had planned to infiltrate an "action corps" and a "propaganda corps" among the crowd to unfurl streamers and scatter over 2,000 "anti-government handbills" prepared beforehand. Then the action corps members were to lead the demonstration in four directions, and waging staunch stone battles against the police barring its way, they were to seize the broadcasting station where they were to "call for the support of the people" and then " occupy the capitol building and other government offices."

The handbills and streamers they had prepared contained those reading "Away with Dictatorship," "Restoration of Democracy Is Liberation of the People".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will always be revolutionary struggle on the part of the people".

The recent abortive "plot" of religious men "to overthrow the government" and other anti-"government" struggle and violent advancement of people of all strata in south Korea are explosions of the pent-up resentment of the people for the harsh fascist rule of the present south Korean authorities. Moreover, these are the struggles for freedom and democracy and the country's reunification. The cause which leads people to the anti-"government" struggle lies in the fascist terrorist rule and treachery of the south Korean authorities.

The struggle of the south Korean people is the outcome of their increasing hatred for the fascist rule and traitorous acts of the south Korean authorities. But the south Korean authorities meanly tried to put the label of "spy" on the south Koreans' struggle and link it with our side.

As the recent abortive "scheme to overthrow the government" clearly shows, their struggle was not based on "direction" from any one but on the conviction from their bitter experience under the colonial military fascist rule.

Facts fully expose that the "spy group" incidents loudly croaked about by the south Korean rulers are nothing but their despicable plot to cover up their anti-popular and anti-national nature, lengthen their colonial military dictatorship and justify their manoeuvre to keep the nation divided for ever.

No matter how desperately they may intensify suppression, the south Korean authorities cannot put down the right to existence and democracy nor can they check the just struggle and the staunch will of the south Korean people, determined to live a happy life in the reunified land.

Pak Hae Chon

People's Just Struggle Can Never Be Checked

A report from south Korea says that Kim Yon Gi, Kim Yon Sam, Kim Yon Gon, Kim Yon Baek, Chon Gwang Sun, Kim Jong Gyu and Kim Yong Gyu, seven members of underground organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Tangjin County, South Chungchong Province, and in Tongdaemun District, Seoul, waged a struggle to expand the Party's underground organizations.

They, it points out, conducted patriotic activities to widely explain and propagate the Manifesto and the Programme of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to south Korean people and rouse them to the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

It is also reported that some time ago 10 persons including Koreans in Japan Yang Jom Sok, Chong Sung Yon and Kang Ho Jin carried on energetic activities at home and abroad "advocating the anti-U.S. idea" and "demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea."

Nor is this all. According to the announcement of the south Korean authorities, all the personages they illegally arrested on the charge of "armed spies," "spy groups infiltrated into schools" and "women spies" are those who fought against the present fascist ruling system and for democratic freedoms and rights and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

These facts prove that today the south Korean people are undauntedly and staunchly fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the present fascist ruling system even under the threat of bayonets.

Such an act of theirs is the just act which anyone who treasures the dignity and honour of the nation should do.

But the south Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned them and put them on "trials" on the preposterous ground that they "conducted espionage activities" and "had ties" with the northern half. The south Korean authorities are now intensifying "anti-communist" racket as never before to throw mud at us.

With nothing can the south Korean authorities justify their anti-popular acts. Almost every day the south Korean authorities fabricate one case after another and prattle about "spies from the north."

But it is nothing but a screen to suppress the people's struggle against their one-party dictatorial system and for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country and to cover up their treachery to the country and the nation.

The south Korean authorities resort to such artifice to hoodwink the people whenever they are driven to the wall internally and externally. This was laid bare long ago.

These days the south Korean authorities have intensified their fascist suppression of the people, croaking about "spies" and so forth. This is aimed at warding off the influence of our fair and just policy for national reunification, especially the five-point programme for national reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, upon the south Korean people and instilling in them hostile sentiments against the northern half of the Republic, thereby justifying their line of split and manoeuvres to create "two Koreas".

No matter what machination they may resort to, the south Korean authorities cannot hamper the righteous struggle of the people for democratic rights and freedoms and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country nor can they stem the trend of the times.

Kim Gye Pal

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

U.S. Imperialists Must Stop Criminal Acts against DPRK

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on July 8, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' criminal act in moving the "Far East broadcasting station" to Cheju Island, south Korea.

The statement says:

Now in south Korea the U.S. imperialists are intensifying vile political and ideological propaganda coupled with aggressive machinations against the DPRK and other Asian countries.

According to a report, the U.S. imperialists moved the "Far East broadcasting station" from Okinawa, Japan, to Cheju Island, south Korea, under the changed name of "Asian broadcasting station" on June 30.

The "Far East broadcasting station," a tool of U.S. imperialism for ideological and cultural aggression on Asia, has been engaged in reactionary, vile political propaganda, its chief mission being to incite aggression and war and preach the tenet of distrust and antagonism among peoples and spread malicious rumours.

The transference of this broadcasting station to south Korea is part of the systematic aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists to oppose our country and other Asian countries with south Korea as the stronghold and perpetuate Korea's split and increase tensions. It is a challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists have moved such aggressive tool as the "Far East broadcasting station" to south Korea at a time when the north-south dialogue is going on for expediting national reunification. The DPRK Government and all the Korean people sharply condemn this act as another grave criminal act of obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists are working to tighten hold on south Korea as an important military base for their Asian aggression and turn it into a main foothold for vile political and ideological propaganda, as they are losing their aggressive bases in Asia one after another.

They have steadily expanded long since aggressive propaganda machines including the "information office of the U.S. embassy in south Korea," "U.S. information centre in south Korea" and "U.S. army broadcasting station in south Korea" in an attempt to embellish the occupation of south Korea by their army and their policy of aggression and put down the struggle of the people for freedom, democracy and national reunification, while carrying on "anti-communist" propaganda against the northern half of our Republic.

In transferring the "Far East broadcasting station" to Cheju Island they seek to back up with vile ideological and cultural propaganda the policy of aggression and war they are pursuing behind the screen of dialogue.

All the facts fully show that they are continuously pursuing the aggravation of tension and confrontation with strength, far from wanting the peace, tranquility and reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have talked loudly about "peace" and "relaxation of tension," but, in deed, have hampered the north-south dialogue from its very start and constantly incited the south Korean authorities to the confrontation with us, not to peace and national unity.

The south Korean authorities are not only laying all sorts of obstacles to the progress of the north-south dialogue but also committing such grave treacherous act as introducing into the territory of our country the "Far East broadcasting station," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism expelled from other country.

The statement points out:

If the south Korean authorities are concerned for the reunification of the country, they must not depend on outside forces but take national stand and accept without delay our new fair and aboveboard five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately quit south Korea and other areas of Asia, taking all their aggressor troops and aggressive machines along.

If they stay on in south Korea and persist in their policy of aggression against the northern half of our Republic and Asian countries, they will only stand further exposed as the foe of the peace and reunification of Korea and face a strong denunciation by the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people, warns the statement in conclusion.

South Korean Army Perpetrates Vicious Armed Provocation in Central Sector of Front

The south Korean army which had been madly carrying on espionage activities against the northern half of the Republic behind the north-south dialogue perpetrated a grave armed provocation by firing 12.7 mm machinegun bullets at a post of our People's Army in the Demilitarized Zone south of Chukdong in the central sector of the front at 9:35 a.m. on July 1.

Of late, the south Korean authorities have become all the more open in committing various forms of military provocation against the northern half of the Republic in violation of the points of agreement between the two sides.

This fact shows how desperately the south Korean authorities are working to lay an artificial obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the country and make the situation strained, clinging to the crafty double-dealing tactics.

If the south Korean authorities persist in their reckless military provocations and hostilities, defying our repeated warnings, they will be held wholly responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by Comrade Samnu Zoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization, arrived in Pyongyang on July 3 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

☆ An economic delegation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Borislav Jovic, General Director of the Federal Institute of Socialist Planification of the SFRY, arrived here on July 6 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

☆ Pakistani soccer team headed by Malik M. Hussain, General Secretary of the Football Federation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Pyongyang on June 30 by plane on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ A Burmese men's basketball team headed by U Sein Tin, Vice-Director of the Sports and Education Bureau of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang on July 3 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ The Romanian military delegation headed by Colonel General Ion Gheorghe, First Vice-Minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and Chief of the General Staff of the Romanian People's Army, which had been visiting our country left Pyongyang by air on the afternoon of July 6.

☆ Prof. and Dr. Joaquin Molano Campusano, Vice-President in Charge of Science of Bogota University in Colombia, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Colombian Writers and Artists and Chairman of the Colombian Peace Council, and his daughter left Pyongyang on June 26 by air after their visit to our country.

☆ Myra Roper and Gladys Grace, public figures of Australia, who had visited our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left Pyongyang on June 26 by air.

☆ The journalists delegation of Sierra Leone headed by Herbert A. Johnson, General Manager of **Daily Mail**, organ of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone, left here on June 26 by air, concluding its visit to Korea.

☆ Said Kassim Rishtya, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Afghanistan to Japan, and his wife who had come to our country on June 29 at the invitation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, left Pyongyang on July 3 by air.

☆ The men's and women's gymnastic team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which had visited our country at the invitation of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces left here on June 30.

☆ Maria Zervendneva, curator of the Gheorghe Dimitrov Museum of Bulgaria, who had been on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on June 26 by plane.

☆ The delegation of the U.S.-Korea Friendship Information Centre left here on July 3 by air after winding up its visit to our country.

☆ On the same day the delegation of the Jiji News Agency of Japan left Pyongyang by plane after concluding its visit to our country.

☆ The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Romanian Socialist Republic left here on July 3 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences.

☆ The delegation of the Bulgarian Federation of Science and Technology which had been on a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left Pyongyang on July 3 by air.

☆ On the same day the delegation of Radio Tokyo, Japan which had been visiting our country also left here by plane.

☆ Herbert Steiner, Chairman of the Association for Promotion of Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in Austria, and his wife who had been on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on July 3 by air.

Firm Resolve of Cambodian People to Fight to the End against U.S. Imperialism and Its Stooges

Khieu Samphan, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, made a statement of late.

In his statement, he strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors discontinue aggression and barbarous bombings against Cambodia, and stop interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia and quit there and that the Cambodian question be solved by the Cambodian people themselves without any foreign interference. He stressed that the Cambodian people will never tolerate the conversion of Cambodia into a military base and colony of U.S. imperialism.

He appealed to the governments of all countries of the world to support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and demand the U.S. imperialists to take their tentacles of aggression off Cambodia.

This reflects the unanimous will of the Cambodian people to fight to the last for the complete liberation of the country and against the brigandish aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and expresses their unshakable determination to settle the Cambodian question by themselves without any outside interference.

The Korean people fully support the just stand of the Cambodian people reclarified in the recent statement and extend firm solidarity to the Cambodian people in their righteous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

As was pointed out in the statement, the struggle of the Cambodian people is a just struggle for independence, peace, neutrality and national honour. That is why all the peace-loving governments and peoples of the world voice active support for the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Cambodian people and resolutely denounce the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are supplying the Lon Nol puppet clique with large quantity of lethal weapons to expand the war of aggression. They have intensified as never before their barbarous bombing raids on the liberated area mobilizing "B-52" strategic bombers. And they openly engage in a criminal machination to darw the south Vietnamese and Thai puppet troops into the Cambodian front.

But this is nothing but a last-ditch struggle of those who are on the brink of ruin.

Under the correct guidance of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces have driven the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen Lon Nol clique into narrow areas of Pnom Penh, dealing deadly blows at them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States must stop its aggressive acts against Cambodia at once and the Cambodian question must under all circumstances be solved on the basis of the 5-point statement of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk dated March 23, 1970."

The U.S. imperialists must draw due lessons from the serious defeats they are sustaining in Cambodia and immediately stop their aggression, intervention and atrocious bombing raids against Cambodia, and take their blood-stained hands off Cambodia. The Cambodian question must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves free from any interference of outside forces.

In the future, too, the Korean people will make every possible effort to give support and encouragement to the just anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Cambodian people and heartily wish the Cambodian people fresh successes in their struggle to build a new prosperous Cambodia, independent, neutral and democratic.

Yang Ho Sop

Firm Support to Chilean People's Just Struggle for Defence of Revolutionary Gains

The incessant vicious anti-government actions of right-wing reactionary forces in Chile have been shattered because the Chilean Popular Unity Government and broad popular masses are waging a resolute struggle to consolidate the country's sovereignty and national independence and safeguard the gains of the revolution.

Some time ago the right-wing reactionaries at the active instigation of the U.S. imperialists held demonstration to oppose the progressive education reform act put into effect by the Chilean government and staged "labour strikes" at copper mines in El Teniente and other parts of Chile, according to a report. Besides, they mobilized "Rolando Mattos", a counter-revolutionary armed organization, in the anti-government and anti-national raid, terrorism and massacre, and put a tank regiment into action in an attempt to pull off the anti-government coup.

The awakened Chilean people smashed each time the ever intensified anti-popular, counter-revolutionary conspiratorial plots of reactionaries, the enemies of the revolution, and meted out severe punishment to them.

This is the manifestation of firm support of the Chilean people to the Popular Unity Government. It is another great victory gained by the Chilean people in their struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of the national independence, for the defence of the revolutionary gains and for the independent development of their country. At the same time, it proves a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the right-wing reactionaries, who have been trying to restore their old position by swaying Chile to the right.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean people always stand firm on the side of the Chilean people who are resolutely struggling to defend the Popular Unity Government by dealing in good time counter-blows at the repeated anti-government conspiratorial plots of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and manifest firm solidarity with their just cause."

It gives our people pleasure that the Chilean people have determinedly shattered the anti-government coup of the reactionaries. The Korean people fully support the drastic measures taken by the Popular Unity Government to repress the insurgents.

With no desperate manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys dampen the firm resolve and indomitable spirit of the Chilean people who have risen up as one in the worthwhile struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and build a new society. The scoundrels should keep in mind that the more they resort to the reckless counter-revolutionary manoeuvres, the more sternly will they be judged by history and the people.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Chilean Popular Unity Government and people under the leadership of President Salvador Allende Gossens will attain greater success in their struggle to carry the Popular Unity Programme into practice by resolutely crushing all sorts of conspiratorial plots of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

Han Dok Yon

Agrarian Revolution Makes Steady Headway in Algeria

In Algeria the agrarian revolution is successfully going on attracting the great attention of all the working people.

After independence the agrarian revolution stood out as one of the most important tasks of the Algerian people, because without emancipating the peasants making up the absolute majority of the population from the feudal relations of subjugation it was impossible to eliminate the aftermaths of the colonial rule in the countryside, increase farm produce and attain the general development of the national economy and social progress.

After victory in the revolution the Algerian Government nationalized the land owned by the foreign imperialists and distributed it to the peasants who were the farm hands and tenant farmers in the past and to the veteran fighters who had struggled against the aggressors and it organized the self-governed farms and veteran fighters' farms.

Immediately after independence 2.5 million hectares of fertile land amounting to one-third of the arable land of the country was already nationalized and more than 2,000 self-governed farms and over 300 veteran fighters' farms formed.

On the basis of these successes, the Council of Revolution and the Government made public the "bill of agrarian revolution" in November 1971 and actively pushed ahead with the agrarian revolution.

In the first stage of the agrarian revolution, the Council of Revolution and the Government paid primary attention to awakening the popular masses and making them actively participate in the agrarian revolution. They extensively conducted among the peasants political propaganda on the agrarian revolution and gave them material, technical and financial assistance of the state. They investigated into the land under private ownership and formed the committees at various levels to carry out the agrarian revolution. Besides they took many administrative and practical measures.

The Algerian Government and people set it as the second stage task of the agrarian revolution to nationalize some 4 million hectares of land still under private ownership and about one million hectares of public land, under the slogan "land to the tillers," organize cooperatives and liquidate exploitation of man by man and they are energetically stepping up this work.

Since the start of the second stage of the agrarian revolution, the Government has already nationalized one million hectares of arable land and distributed it to the poor peasants and hired hands and is now vigorously pushing ahead with the work for enlisting the peasants in different forms of cooperatives. As a result, more than 2,200 cooperatives of different types were organized by the middle of January this year.

The Government set it as one of the tasks of the agrarian revolution to build "model rural villages" which are as good as towns and stepped up the construction with perseverance making large investments. Thus, great successes have also been achieved in this sphere.

The agrarian revolution now effected by the Algerian Government and people is a worthwhile struggle to abolish the feudal relations of land ownership existing for centuries, free the peasants from exploitation and subordination and eliminate the centuries-old backwardness of the countryside.

That is why the Algerian people voice positive support for the agrarian revolution. Cadres of the National People's Army and members of the Council of Revolution and many other people offer their land to the state of their own accord and actively participate in the work for giving labour assistance to the countryside and in the donation campaign for successfully ensuring the agrarian revolution.

The Korean people highly appreciate the correct policies of the Council of Revolution and the Government of Algeria on the agrarian revolution and extend firm militant solidarity to the Algerian people in their struggle for building a prosperous, sovereign and independent state.

Our people believe that the Algerian people will surely realize their revolutionary cause—to carry out the agrarian revolution and build a new prosperous society—under the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution headed by Chairman Houari Boumedienne, **their outstanding leader.**

Song Nam Il

DIRTY PLOTS

It is a widely known fact that the U.S. imperialists spent 20 million dollars for preventing Salvador Allende Gossens from winning the presidential election in Chile.

According to the confession made by Dean, ex-legal adviser of Nixon, who was dismissed in connection with the Watergate scandal, the Nixon clique were involved in an attempt on the life of Omar Torrijos, the government chief of Panama.

The two cases are different from each other but are based on the common premise that President Salvador Allende Gossens is a "dangerous man" who firmly holds the stand of anti-imperialism and independence and Omar Torrijos is a "dangerous man" who claims Panama's right to the Panama canal.

The Nixon clique said that the United States will respect the right of each nation to take the roads of its own and that the United States is the apostle of peace and gives disinterested assistance to the developing countries. But, in deed, they commit such vile acts.

DASTARD SERVANTS

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets Lon Nolites have a row with each other about the question of "bogus soldiers" in the puppet army, according to foreign reports.

The chief of the general staff of the Lon Nol puppet army pleaded that no bogus soldiers were found in the army. Yet the U.S. high-ranking diplomats in Pnom Penh rated him, saying that soldiers were still registered fraudulently and this remained a serious problem—probably the most serious problem confronting Cambodia, and urged him to rub out the names of the dead from the army payroll.

The 300,000-strong Lon Nol puppet army, which is on the verge of collapse, is paid by the U.S. imperialists. Now the Lon Nolites tease their paycheck for more money, even playing off the trick of keeping the names of the dead in the payroll. But the U.S. imperialists are not so generous as to pay for the dead of their puppet army.

Pnom Penh is in danger of fall.

But the Lon Nolites are indulged in money-grubbing, usurping the names of their killed soldiers. Unhappy are the U.S. imperialists who are the masters of such dastard servants.

Japanese Militarists' Economic Infiltration into Southeast Asia

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"At present, the Japanese reactionaries, actively speeding up the militarization of the country, have made no scruple of embarking on the road of aggression against other countries under the guise of their 'helper'." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 37.)

With the wild ambition of overseas expansion, the Japanese militarists are perpetrating economic invasion of a number of countries of the world under the cloak of "peace" and "helper".

In a vain attempt to carry into effect the old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by riding on the "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are stepping up economic infiltration into Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia lies near Japan. In this area there are abundant natural resources needed for the industry of Japan and cheap manpower is easily available.

As is generally known, Japan is a "country engaged in processing industry" which has not its own resources. It cannot produce wool and cotton, raw materials for light industry, and depends on foreign markets for raw materials for heavy industry—96 per cent of iron ore, 99 per cent of oil, 100 per cent of bauxite and nickel and 80 per cent of salt. Petroleum, nickel, iron ore, copper ore, tin and timber which are rich in Southeast Asia are vital to Japan's industry. That is why the Japanese reactionaries are making inroads, above all, into this area with great zest.

The Japanese militarists are employing a craftier and insidious neo-colonialist method in invading Southeast Asian countries. The reason is that the anti-Japanese sentiment of the Southeast Asian people is strong because of the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against them in the past.

The Japanese reactionaries are making their way into this area by the cunning trick "payment of reparations."

On the plea of atoning for the crimes they had committed through their aggressive war and plunder in Southeast Asia, they struck bargains that they would pay as "reparations" to the countries in this area far less amount of money than the disasters and losses the southeast Asian people suffered. Thus they let the recipients of the "reparations" provide Japan with the most-favoured-nation treatment and created favourable conditions for facilitating the penetration of Japanese capital into these countries.

The Japanese reactionaries even use the payment of "reparations" as an effective means of raking in huge profits. They paved the way to Southeast Asian countries by paying them "reparations" totalling 1,152 million dollars. They sold stocked goods at 10-20 per cent higher prices and earned a profit of over 1,000 million dollars, thereby turning many of those countries into their commodity markets.

The export of capital holds an important place in the economic infiltration of the Japanese reactionaries into foreign countries.

Taking advantage of the financial and economic difficulties of Southeast Asian countries, they invest a large amount of capital, state and private, in these countries under various names—"government loan," "export on a deferred payment basis," "direct investment," "joint enterprise," etc.

At present, the proportion of Japan in the investments of foreign capital made in Thailand and Singapore is the biggest and that in Indonesia is second to the United States'. Besides, the share of Japanese capital investments in the Philippines and other countries is considerable.

In particular, the Japanese militarists invested an enormous amount of capital in South Viet Nam under the name of "aid." The total investments in South Viet Nam ran into 4 million dollars in the ten years from 1960 till 1969 and jumped up to the tune of 32 million dollars in the two years between 1970 and 1971.

The Japanese reactionaries have seized the economic arteries of Southeast Asian countries through the export of capital.

For example, they have appropriated to themselves 99 per cent of the iron ore export and two thirds of the timber export in Malaysia, 30-50 per cent of the petroleum export in Indonesia, and the gross export of copper ore and most of the iron ore and nickel exports in the Philippines.

In their economic invasion of foreign countries the Japanese reactionaries attach great importance to increasing the export of the surplus goods.

For the Japanese militarists it is a matter of vital necessity to enlarge commodity markets. Therefore, they set up a good number of companies and bank branches in Southeast Asia, indulging in expanding markets.

Now, as far as the exclusive control of markets by foreign companies is concerned, Japanese monopoly companies hold the top place in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines and rank second in South Viet Nam and Malaysia.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists who have brought markets under their thumb conduct predatory foreign trade through which they carry away from Southeast Asia valuable resources at absurdly low prices and sell their industrial products at exorbitant monopoly prices.

In 1969 alone, they obtained no less than 2,080 million dollars in Southeast Asian countries.

Another means used by the Japanese monopoly capitalists in economic penetration into foreign countries is "technical assistance."

The Japanese reactionaries have dispatched "technical personnel," "investigation groups," "research workers" and many others to all parts of Southeast Asia. They have exported technique, a "formless capital," to new-born independent countries, capitalizing on the technical difficulties of the latter in economic construction, with a view to completely subordinating these countries to them even in the management and technique. Thus, they are seeking to further facilitate the overseas expansion of monopoly capital.

Along with this, the Japanese reactionaries formed an economic bloc with Southeast Asian countries and are stepping up their economic infiltration into this area using it as a lever. Striking instances are the "Ministerial Council for Southeast Asian Economic Development," "Conference for Southeast Asian Agricultural Development" and "Asian Development Bank."

The aim of the Japanese militarists' economic infiltration of Southeast Asia is to control and subjugate these countries economically and make them politically incompetent and tear them away from the anti-imperialist front and lay the foothold for military reaggression on Southeast Asia, while seeking to find a way out of their present marketing difficulty and shortage of raw materials.

However hard they may try to infiltrate into Southeast Asia under the mantle of "helper" and "peace", they can never realize their sinister design for expansion.

These days campaigns boycotting Japanese goods and rejecting the economic penetration of Japanese monopoly capital have been widely afoot in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

Youth and students and broad sections of people in Thailand held demonstrations and protest meetings. They boycotted Japanese goods and resolutely opposed the economic infiltration of Japanese monopolies, shouting "Japanese monopoly capital is an 'economic animal' blinded by money-making!" "We do not need Ajinomoto (seasoning)!" and so forth. On the other hand they threw into fire a great deal of imitations of Japanese goods and posters. Owing to this the reactionary ruling circle and monopoly capitalists of Japan are seized with unrest and fear.

The Japanese militarists must look straight at the reality and act with discretion. Asia today is not Asia of yesterday, and the Asian people are now different from what they were in the past. If the Japanese reactionaries continue to follow the course of economic infiltration into foreign countries in defiance of the opposition and rejection by the Asian people, they will suffer more serious consequences.

Song Jong Sik

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